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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT	Soviet Official Attitude Toward Marriages and Contacts of Soviets with Foreigners	DATE DISTR.	26 May 1954
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	25X1	REFERENCES	

- 25X1 1. Immediately after the beginning of the "cold war" the counterespionage organs of the MGB of the USSR were instructed by their superiors to carry out decisive measures for isolating accredited foreign representatives in Moscow from the Soviet population. These instructions covered the entire USSR, and included Soviet military units and establishments quartered in countries occupied by the USSR.
- 25X1 2. These measures were caused by the general change in political trends of the Soviet Government and also by a certain fear among the Soviet leaders of the increased manifestations of friendship among the Soviet people (chiefly the Soviet Army) towards the American people and the peoples of the countries who fought with the USSR against Hitler.
- 25X1 3. Prior to World War II, the Soviet Government cut down all attempts of Soviet citizens to establish any kind of unofficial contacts with foreigners residing in the USSR. During the period of the united struggle against Germany the Soviet Government was compelled by circumstances to relax its constant campaign of animosity and hatred for everything foreign as well as the open control by organs of State Security over the actions of members of embassies and various military and trade missions of the governments of the US and Great Britain, and their allies. In particular it relaxed control over the relationship of foreigners with Soviet women, some of whom later became their wives. Naturally such relationships were under the strict and thorough control of the MGB. Soviet women acquainted with foreigners were carefully exploited by the MGB and, as a rule, attempts were made, mostly successfully, to enlist their services in order to utilize them against their lovers. However, no overt measures were taken against such women, in order to avoid incidents with the "allies". Nevertheless, even then everything possible within the rules of propriety was done to fence off this category of Soviet people (who from the viewpoint of CE organs were very dangerous) from

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contact with foreigners.

4. The CE organs worked out all kinds of plots, imaginary official missions, transfers to work in other cities, etc., to isolate this category of woman from contact with foreigners. Individual women, especially those who, in the opinion of the MGB, would prove to be sources of important information for foreign countries because of their official positions or contacts, were subjected to more radical measures, including arrests and deportations to remote cities of the country without the right of returning to Moscow or other centrally located cities.
5. During the years 1946 to 1949, numerous individuals who had, during the war, maintained some unofficial contact with foreigners were arrested. These arrests took place in Moscow and other cities throughout the USSR. Many of those arrested were accused of espionage for foreign countries [redacted] terms, including the death penalty, or exiled to the Kolyma region in eastern Siberia.
- 25X16. Among the victims of this campaign were the following: the well-known actress Z. Federova, [redacted] sentenced to 25 years in prison (she is serving her term in strict isolation in the Butyrskaya Prison); the wife of the Chief of the Chief Directorate of Rear Services of the Soviet Army, Colonel General Khrulev¹; and the wife of the chief band leader of the Soviet Army.
7. During the same period, in order to "legalize" persecutions of Soviet women married to foreigners and prevent in the future repetitions of similar events undesirable for the Government, by order of Stalin a law was issued which prohibited citizens from marrying foreigners.
8. During the same period, 1946-1949, when General Abakumov was appointed to the post of Minister of State Security, there began arrests of Jews, mainly among the representatives of the world of art and literature. The People's Artist of the USSR, Solomon M. Mikhoels, was accused of being the chief resident agent [redacted] The death of Mikhoels, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1947, prevented the Soviet Government from using this case against the US Government.
9. The materials collected by the MGB purporting to prove that the Jews living in the USSR were the main channels for the infiltration [redacted] into the USSR served as a pretext for the Politburo for the issuance of a secret directive, which is still in force, ordering the expulsion of persons of Jewish nationality from governmental institutions (the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Council of Ministers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, etc.).
- 25X1 Comment: Probably identical with Army General Andrey Vasil'yevich Khrulev.

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